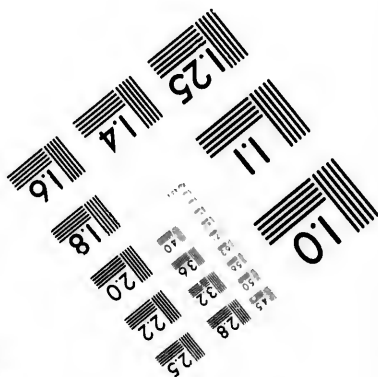
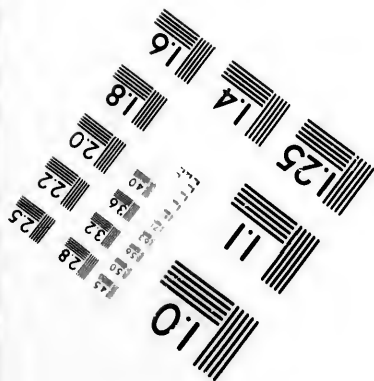
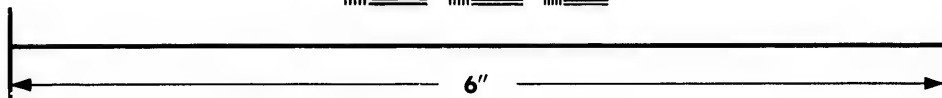
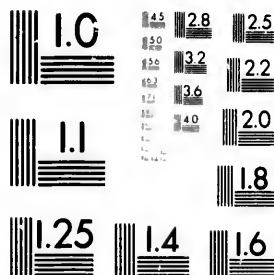


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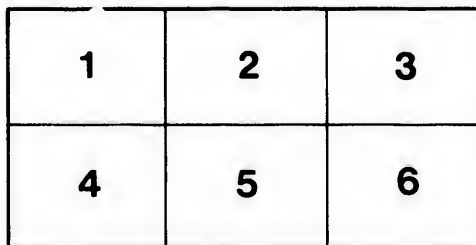
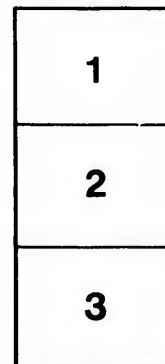
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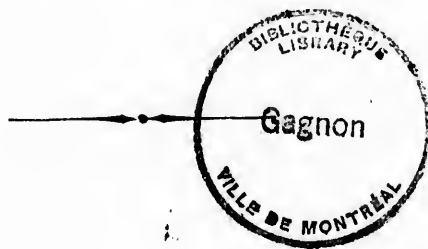
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SYNOD
OF THE
DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETING
FOR THE
ELECTION
OF
BISHOP AND METROPOLITAN,

Held 10th November, 1868.



MONTREAL:
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DIOCESAN SYNOD OF MONTREAL.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1868.

Yesterday, in accordance with the circular of the Dean of Montreal, the Diocesan Synod met for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Metropolitan. The number of the delegates from all parts of the Province was very large, the utmost interest being naturally felt in the result of the election to so important an office. At 11 o'clock public services were held in the Cathedral. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Slack, Rural Dean of Bedford, the first lesson by Ven. Archdeacon Leach. The concluding prayers were read by Rev. Canon Loosemore.

The Rev. Canon Balch, D.D., then preached from 2 Timothy xi., 15 :— "Study to show thyself approved unto God." After a few introductory remarks on the general principles involved in the text, he applied it to the conduct and teaching of ministers themselves, and showed how their energies ought to be directed. He dwelt upon the Diocesan Missions, giving the statistics of the Diocese of Montreal with its 45,000 adherents and seventy-five ministers. He directed their attention to the gradual withdrawal of the contributions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in order that the Church here may help herself the more, now that she is past the stage of infancy. More than \$12,000 a year must, therefore, soon be withdrawn, and it would be necessary to be prepared for that as well as to provide for the present deficiency. He was of opinion that a special sum of \$5,000 this year should be raised to be applied to next year's operations, and so on yearly, that there might always be a year's fund in hand for the following year. In this he had the full concurrence of the late Bishop. He had already made a beginning in raising that sum, and trusted the whole amount might be raised by January. To meet the deficiency, and the withdrawal of the Propagation Society's grant, it would be necessary to raise the sum of \$25,000 annually from the Diocese, but this sum could be raised by the exertions of the Secretary and the Bishop and with these it could be obtained with less trouble and less inconvenience to congregations than the present amount. He entered upon a summary of the duties devolving upon all in entering upon the work they had to perform, and exhorted them to do it prayerfully and without acrimony, that no hindrances might be cast in the way of him upon whom the choice fell.

At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then dispensed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Lord Bishop of Quebec.

THE ELECTION.]

The Synod met at three o'clock. Dean Bethune in the Chair. There was

a large meeting of the delegates. At the request of the Dean, the Rev. Canon Balch read the prayer appointed for the occasion.

Mr. M. H. Sanborn read over the list of the delegates, those present answering to their names.

LIST OF CLERGY AND LAY DELEGATES.

Names marked thus * were absent.

CLERGY.

Very Rev. Dean Bethune, D. D.	Rev. A. O. Taylor.
Ven. Arch. Leach, D.C.L., LL. D.	Rev. E. S. Jenkyns.
Rev. Canon Loosemore.	Rev. C. P. Abbott.
Rev. Canon Balch, D. D.	Rev. J. B. Davidson, M.A.
Rev. E. Wood, M.A.	Rev. H. Montgomery
Rev. R. W. Norman, M.A.	Rev. I. Constantine, M.A.
Rev. C. A. Daniel.	Rev. J. Smith
Rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D.	Rev. L. C. Wurtel
Rev. J. P. Dumoulin.	Rev. D. Lindsay
Rev. Canon Bond, M.A., Rural Dean.	Rev. T. W. Mussen
Rev. Jas. Carmichael.	*Rev. A. T. Whitten
Rev. W. B. Curran, B.A.	Rev. C. F. Thorndyke
Rev. M. S. Baldwin, M.A.	*Rev. Canon Townsend, M.A.
Rev. J. Ellegood, M.A.	Rev. C. Lancaster
Rev. W. Wright, M.D.	Rev. H. J. Evans
Rev. J. A. McLeod, M.A.	Rev. E. G. Sutton
Rev. J. D. Borthwick.	Rev. J. Fulton, M.A.
Rev. T. M. Bartlett, M.A.	Rev. E. Du Vornot, M.A., Rural Dean
Rev. W. C. Merrick, M.A.	*Rev. T. Early
Rev. T. A. Young, M.A.	Rev. A. D. Lockhart
Rev. J. Merrick.	*Rev. W. Brethour
Rev. A. Balfour.	Rev. B. P. Lewis, B.A.
Rev. William J. Dart.	Rev. Ed. Roy
Rev. T. Godden, B.A.	Rev. H. F. Darnell
Rev. Alex. Shand.	Rev. P. W. Smith
Rev. W. M. Seaborn.	Rev. W. R. Brown
Rev. J. Allan.	*Rev. S. S. Strong
Rev. Canon Anderson.	Rev. Geo. C. Robinson
Rev. O. Fortin, B.A.	Rev. F. S. Neve
Rev. F. Robinson, M.A.	Rev. J. Johnson
Rev. G. Slack, M.A., Rural Dean.	Rev. J. Codd
Rev. E. F. Fessenden.	*Rev. F. Rollit
Rev. J. C. Davidson.	Rev. J. Seaman
Rev. J. Godden.	Rev. F. G. C. Braithwaite, M.A.
Rev. A. Fortin.	Rev. Mr. Prime
Rev. W. Jones.	Rev. J. Gribble
Rev. T. W. Fyles	Rev. R. Lonsdell, M.A., Rural Dean
Rev. R. Lindsay, M.A.	*Rev. C. J. Kaspehe
*Rev. J. Braithwaite.	Rev. James Fyke
*Rev. T. Johnson.	*Rev. J. Jones
Rev. C. Bancroft, jr., B.A.	

LAIITY.

Strachan Bethune, Q.C.	W Meade Pattison
H. M. Gault.	Asa Wentover
Capt. Akars, R.E.	*T R Roberts
E. Lusher.	D T R N e
E. P. Hannaford.	*W S Holsapple
Charles Garth.	*George Mitchell
H. M. Whitney.	*Moses Corey

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*J G
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T. H. Schneider.
 Chas. Smallwood, M.D., D.C.L., L.L.D.
 John Empson, C.E.
 Thomas R. Johnson.
 Hezekiah Arnold.
 C. Dorwin.
 Frederick Kington.
 Thomas Hawkins.
 Thomas White.
 W. Hobbs.
 W. H. Tapson.
 E E Shelton
 Cathbert Fornerer
 Henry Roebuck
 M W Bailey
 Benjamin Dixon
 Russell Woods, jr.
 James Moir Ferres
 Josiah Withers
 *Andrew Grant
 *John Smith
 *R W Spencely
 G F C Smith
 *Henry Pangman
 *Andrew Ewan
 John Moody
 Thomas Simpson
 Robert Leach
 John White
 James Hutton
 William Turner
 George Moffatt
 R W Shepherd
 *C D Dunn
 Phillips DeGruchy
 *E Carter, Q C
 Frank Bond
 *J M Drake, M D
 M H Sanborn
 John M Standish
 *George Carden
 N S Brown
 Charles Watson.
 T B Anderson
 G C Baker
 James Reuter
 Edson Kemp
 L H Davidson, M A, B C L
 George Cotton
 Hon Thomas Wood
 *W C Baker
 James Osborne
 Benjamin Truax
 *F C Gilmour
 *Josiah Payne
 *J G Whitcomb, M D
 Oliver Warren
 J C Spuce
 *Wm Hill
 J S Faulkner

John C Corey
 E A Dyer
 *Thomas Newton
 I J Gibb
 *Benjamin Seaton
 *Geo Devereux Van
 *Walter Crocker
 H L Robinson
 *W H Parmelee
 Hon A B Foster
 Hon L S Huntingdon
 *H O Meigs
 Wm Cunningham
 Major Campbell, C B
 Capt H W Austin
 J B Morrison, M D
 Wm Derick
 B S Curry
 Wm M'Ginnis
 Robert MacKay
 *E M Combe
 W H Kerr
 George Reylard
 Thomas Hunter
 Francis Clerkson
 *Edwin Richardson
 Francis Cookman
 *Edward McClean
 *John Booth
 Robert Foster
 *John Coulter
 Ralph Moore
 *Chas Beswick
 Edwin Hooker
 *Samuel Cottingham
 Wm Barratt
 Frederick Cole
 Jean Roy
 Charles Roy
 Charles Lindsay
 L G Macdonald
 Francis Dowse
 *Mr Kennedy
 *Mr A Young
 W R Thistle
 Hon John Hamilton
 James Ritchie Ballard
 S T Pearce
 *H B Small
 *Arthur Lyon, M D
 *James Hodgins
 Edwin Pridham
 Thomas Owens
 F P Rubidge
 E C Hayden
 Hon J J C Abbott
 George Rogers
 *John Chambers
 Samuel Chambers
 John Colburt
 Walton Smith

H S Foster
 Samuel Dawson
 •Dr Prime
 Fr'drk Mackenzie
 Walter Drake
 Stephen Chartier
 •Joseph Wyman
 •Wm Campbell
 •Richard Young
 •Charles DeLisle
 •Charles Booth
 •Geo Furvis

G H Henshaw
 Frederick Castle;
 John McManus
 •L H Knowlton;
 •R Dunlop
 Reuben Taylor
 T P Roe
 G Barnston
 George Schneider
 Edward Jones, jr.
 G W Simpson
 James Park

The DEAN then said:—

REV. BROTHERS AND BROTHERS,—The occasion for this special meeting of the Synod of this diocese is the election of a successor to our late much beloved and deeply lamented Bishop and Metropolitan. That the duty in the discharge of which we are now assembled is one of the very greatest importance and solemnity, I need hardly tell you; but it is one also of very heavy responsibility, and, as we shall have the benefit of the suggestion of the most fit person as the object of our choice by the whole House of our Right Rev. Fathers in God, this should be a great assistance as well as an alleviation of our responsibility. But be this as it may, we should all fervently pray, after the example of those who elected one to fill the first vacancy that occurred in the ranks of the holy Apostles, "Thou Lord who knowest the hearts of all men, show us whether of these thou hast chosen."

Next in importance to the duty which I have thus briefly endeavoured to impress upon you, is that of good order and decorum in the discharge of our high function. The constitution of our Synod and the canon for the election of a Bishop have only provided, in this respect, that the votes shall be taken by ballot, and arrangements for carrying out the provisions of the canon in such a way as to prevent confusion and for the preservation of order. For this purpose I took for my guidance the admirable arrangements made at the last election of a Bishop of Toronto; and I sought the further assistance and valuable aid of our Cathedral Chapter. The result has been the adoption of the order of proceeding, a printed copy of which is now, I believe, in the hands of every one who is entitled to vote.

I shall not detain you any longer, but conclude with the words of our venerable friend the late Bishop of Toronto, on a similar occasion, and ask you, "after fervent invocations of the Holy Spirit, to enter upon and discharge the duty before you in such a manner as in your inward souls and consciences you think will most advance the extension of God's kingdom and the growth of His grace amongst us."

A discussion was raised by Rural Dean SLACK as to the proper occupant of the chair, his opinion being that the Archdeacon was the proper dignitary to do so. He would not press the matter, but he would ask that the words "arranged by the Dean and Chapter" be expunged from the orders of the day.

The DEAN held that he was the proper dignitary to fill the chair, but called the Chancellor to state the law on the subject.

The CHANCELLOR cited the law, which was conclusive that the Dean was the proper occupant of the chair.

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Rev. Mr. DARNELL moved, seconded by Mr. LONSDALL, that the orders as a whole be adopted.

Rural Dean SLACK moved, seconded by the Rev. Mr. LINDSAY, that the second line be expunged.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGDON thought that if the work "arranged" were made "suggested" it would remove the objection. He pointed out that there were objections to the motion for receiving the orders *en bloc* and agreed that they should be taken *seriatim*.

Rev. Mr. LINDSAY had moved for expunging the words "arranged," etc. as he felt afraid of its being a precedent.

Mr. ROEBUCK was not prepared to give the Dean and Chapter the power of initiating legislation. If it was so and the Bishops named the candidates they might as well go home.

The amendment was lost.

Rev. Mr. DAVIDSON moved, seconded by Mr. DRAKE, that the rules be taken up in order and passed *seriatim*. The amendment was lost.

The main motion was put and carried.

The Scrutineers appointed were the Rev. J. Ellegoode, Rev. T. W. Fyles and Major Campbell for the clerical vote. The Chancellor, Capt. Aeres and Rev. W. B. Curran for the lay vote. Committees to examine the lists:— Clerical lists—Rev. Canon Bond, Rev. R. Lonsdell, Rural Dean, Rev. R. W. Newman, Hon. L. S. Huntingdon, Mr. J. C. Spence. Lay list—Dr. Smallwood, Mr. W. H. Kerr, Mr. E. E. Shelton, Rev. Canon Anderson, Rev. J. B. Davidson.

The SECRETARY of the House of Bishops delivered a message from their Lordships containing the nomination.

Canon BALCH read the nomination of those whom they had selected. They believed that the name should be that of one in Episcopal orders. They therefore sent down the following names:—The Bishop of Fredericton, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Bishop of Huron, the Bishop of Ontario, the Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Toronto.

A little before six the Committee on the lists of delegates brought in their report and the Synod adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1868.

Yesterday morning the proceedings of the Synod were resumed. The clergy, in accordance with the order of proceedings, were seated on the right, and the laity on the left, of the Chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Canon Balch. The roll of delegates was then called, and the minutes of yesterday read and approved. The first part of the forenoon's proceedings was taken up with hearing appeals in respect to the report of the Committee on lists, which were finished a few minutes before twelve.

Mr. J. M. FERRIS raised the point that the House of Bishops being only entitled to send down a list, from whom the Synod were to choose a Bishop, had no power to express in that message any opinion or determination in addition. The resolution sent down was that only a clergyman holding Episcopal orders should be chosen as Bishop of Montreal. It was a most unfortunate thing for the House of Bishops itself, as, if the Synod declined to

elect any of those whose names were sent down, they would be obliged to change that resolution.

The DEAN declared the question out of order.

Mr. FERRIS appealed to the House, and was sustained. He continued that it was the duty of the Synod to preserve harmony with the House of Bishops, but this could not be without the law being observed on both sides. He thought the best way would be to ask a Conference, and ask the Bishops to withdraw the resolution, substituting another with merely the names. He would, however, content himself with moving that this be not held as a precedent as there was not time for a conference.

The resolution is as follows. That by the Canon regulating the manner in which a Bishop of the Diocese of Montreal and Metropolitan is to be elected, it is provided that the House of Bishops shall lay before this Synod two or more names from which to select, and should no choice be made by this Synod that the House of Bishops shall again lay before this Synod other names and so on until a choice shall have been made. That the resolution passed by the House of Bishops and laid before this Synod yesterday is prefaced by a preamble. That this Synod while receiving the said resolution with all the respect due to the House of Bishops, declares nevertheless that the Canon restricts that venerable body to the sole duty of signifying names to this Synod, from which to elect the Bishop of this Diocese and Metropolitan, without any declaration of any other determination or of any opinion whatever.

That this Synod, therefore, objects to the form as the resolution of the House of Bishops now before this Synod, and will not hold the same as a precedent for the future in so far as it conveys to this Synod any other intimation than the names of persons whom this Synod may select as Bishop and Metropolitan according to the strict provision of the Canon in their behalf.

The Hon. Mr. HUNTINGDON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The DEAN said had he known the objection he would have not held Mr. Ferris out of order.

The DEAN then called on the members of the Synod to engage in silent prayer for a few minutes, at the conclusion of which, the balloting began, the clergy voting on the one side of the House and the laity on the other.

At one o'clock the balloting was concluded, and the scrutineers retired with the ballot boxes and the Synod adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the Session, the Scrutineers returned the following as the state of the ballot :

	c.	L.
Bishop of Fredericton.....	2	1
Do of Nova Scotia.....	0	0
Do of Quebec.....	33	9
Do of Ontario.....	4	1
Do of Huron.....	0	0
Do of Toronto.....	3	2
Lost vote.....	0	3
Noes.....	33	43
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	72	59

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the result being a rejection of all the names sent down by the House of Bishops. A message to this effect being sent to their Lordships, another list was sent down, from which the Bishop of Huron dissented in a note to the Dean which he requested to be read to the Synod. The voting on this resulted as follows :

	C.	I.
Bishop of Grahamstown.....	0	0
Do of British Columbia.....	22	14
Do of Newfoundland.....	2	1
Noes.....	44	41
	—	—
	68	56

This being the result, a message was sent to their Lordships accordingly. The House of Bishops then sent down a message, with the resolution that they were not prepared to submit any additional names, and that they intended to adjourn in an hour till May next. The message was received with cries of "shame," and considerable confusion.

Rev. Canon BANCROFT moved that a special meeting be called to separate the office of the Bishop of Montreal from that of the Metropolitan. The motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. T. R. JOHNSON said the Bishops were bound to send down names until an election was made.

Rev. Canon BANCROFT said the House of Bishops had sent down the names of all the Bishops of British North America but one, and they should send down that one also. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK moved that a conference be asked with their Lordships, to ascertain if some better understanding could not be come to.

The motion was carried, and the Dean appointed a committee to confer with their Lordships.

About half-past six the Committee returned and announced that their Lordships would be prepared to send down other names immediately after prayers in the morning. The Synod then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1868.

ELECTION OF METROPOLITAN.

The Synod met yesterday morning and was organized in the usual manner, the names of the members called, and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved of.

The SECRETARY of the House of Bishops brought in a message from their Lordships.

Rev. J. C. DAVIDSON moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. H. L. Robinson. That upon every nomination and first ballot a second ballot shall take place upon the one candidate receiving the largest number of votes in such nominations, that an opportunity may be given for the reconciliation of different judgments and an early harmonious settlement.

The motion lost : yeas, 63 ; nays 94.

The message was then read as follows :

That in accordance with a suggestion made to the Conference with the

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Diocesan Synod yesterday evening, the House of Bishops submit to the Diocesan Synod of Montreal, the names of the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, the Lord Bishop of Huron, the Lord Bishop of Ontario, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with the understanding that if a Bishop of this Province should be elected he shall hold office only until a canon can be passed leaving the election of Metropolitan in the hands of the House of Bishops, and placing the election of a Bishop of Montreal without restriction in the Synod of that Diocese.

Hon. L. S. HUNTINGDON submitted that these names having been already sent down and rejected, that it is not in order to send them down again. It was a point which the Dean himself must decide.

The DEAN thought the House of Bishops had a right send down the same names.

Hon. L. S. HUNTINGDON seeing that this point had been ruled out, said, that it had been decided yesterday that the surplussage in the message was not admissible. The House of Bishops had no right to send down any conditions as to the circumstances in which the ballot was to be taken, and therefore the message could not be received. His application in writing was that it was not in order for this Synod to receive the message just presented from the House of Bishops, the nomination being coupled with conditions and extraneous matters not authorized by the Canon.

The DEAN agreed with Mr. Huntingdon, that the message was not admissible, and the Synod accordingly refused to receive it, a message to that effect being returned.

The buzz and excitement that prevailed was hushed as the Secretary of the House of Bishops returned with the message in reply. The names sent down were the same as those already sent with the exception of the Bishop of Quebec. The Secretary explained that the reason the name of the Bishop of Quebec was left out was that he would on no account accept the office. The other Bishops would only accept conditionally. (Cries of no conditions.)

There was some confusion at this point as to the steps to be taken, but it was ultimately decided to take a recess half an hour before balloting.

On resuming, the ballot was proceeded with and Scrutineers reported the following as the state of the votes :

	C.	L.
Bishop of British Columbia.....	36	14
Do of Huron.....	6	1
Do of Newfoundland.....	0	0
Do of Ontario.....	1	0
Do of Toronto.....	1	0
Lost votes.....	0	5
Noes.....	26	34
	—	—
	70	54

The Bishop of British Columbia had a majority of the Clerical votes, but only 14 Lay votes, 28 being necessary.

Hon. L. S. HUNTINGDON moved that there be no further vote on these names, which was carried.

It was moved and carried that the Synod adjourn till three o'clock.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Synod met again at three o'clock.

Mr. L. H. DAVIDSON, in support of a proposition for reconsideration of the last vote, cited authorities, but was ruled out of order.

After waiting for sometime a message was received from the House of Bishops nominating the Lord Bishop of British Columbia, the Coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland and the Dean of Norwich (Dr. Goulburn). The message was received with cries of Goulburn and a movement to elect the Dean of Norwich by acclamation. Order being restored and a short time devoted to silent prayer, the ballot was proceeded with, resulting as follows :

	C. L.
Bishop of British Columbia.....	5 0
Coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland.....	0 1
Dean of Norwich.....	38 15
Lost votes.....	0 4
Nays.....	24 31
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	67 51

Rev. Mr. DAVIDSON moved for a second ballot, Hon. L. S. HUNTINGDON in amendment that no further ballot should be taken on this nomination.

The yeas and nays were demanded to be taken down and the amendment was carried.

	C. L.
Nays.....	28 59--87
Yeas.....	37 25--32

Mr. GEORGE SLACK moved that a conference be requested between the Clergy, represented by six of their number and the laity represented by an equal number, to see if no understanding could be come to whereby a unanimous vote might be reached.

Motion ruled out of order.

The result of the last ballot having been sent to the House of Bishops, a message was returned that as they were unable to agree upon any one name to be submitted for election until further enquiry, they would adjourn till the month of May next.

The message was received with considerable manifestation of feeling, approbation and disapprobation being both loudly expressed.

The DEAN said that nothing further remained to be done. The Synod could either adjourn *sine die*, or adjourn to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow (this) morning.

A number of representatives from the country said they had already waited longer than was convenient for them, and a feeling was expressed to have an evening session.

Mr. J. M FERRIS urged that they should wait till another day. He could quite understand the desire of representatives from the country to get home, but it would be for the best interests of the Diocese, under the painful circumstances in which it was placed, that they should remain. He moved that the Synod do adjourn till ten o'clock to-morrow (this) morning.

Rev. Canon BANCROFT moved that the discussion continue until the usual hour of adjournment—six o'clock.

Mr. F. MCKENZIE moved that there should be an evening session.

The resolution of Dr. Bancroft was carried.

Mr. FERRIS said it became the members of Synod under existing circumstances to consider their position with the decorum and calmness which the position demanded. As the best thing to do now he would move that a Committee be appointed to consider the whole matter and report in the morning at ten o'clock.

It was here suggested and generally approved of that the Committee report at an evening sitting to be held at eight o'clock, and Mr. Ferris altered his motion accordingly; the Committee to consist of ten members, five of the Clergy and five of the Laity.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGDON said there was serious questions to be settled before the Synod could adjourn *sine die*, and grave doubts existed as to the power of summoning the Synod again in that event. These and other matters must be taken into consideration.

Before the vote was taken the DEAN said it would be impossible for him to be present in the evening, and as he had sat so long he was anxious to see it out. It was therefore resolved, the motion having been agreed to, that the Committee report at ten in the morning, and the Dean appointed the following as the members: The Archdeacon and four rural deans for the clergy, and Messrs. Ferris, Huntingdon, Hamilton, Smallwood and Hutton for the laity, and requested the country members to defer leaving till the business was concluded.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1868.

The Synod met yesterday at ten o'clock, the Venerable Dean presiding. The usual prayers were read, the roll of members called, and the minutes of the previous day's proceedings read and approved of.

There was some little delay, the committee not being prepared with their report, but shortly before eleven o'clock the members entered the Court.

The Venerable Archdeacon LEACH said, in presenting the report I may mention, in the first place, that the Committee invited the Chancellor to be present at its deliberations and had the benefit of his experience, and in the second place, that the Hon. John Hamilton dissents generally from the contents of the report. Although the name of the Hon. Mr. Huntingdon does not appear attached to the report itself, yet he was present at the deliberations and approves of its contents. The report is in the hand-writing of the mover, and I propose he shall read the report himself.

Mr. J. M. FERRIS read the report which is in the following terms:—

The Committee appointed by the order of reference of this date to consider the state of the Synod has the honour to report:

That the Synod of this Diocese assembled on the tenth of November inst., for the purpose of choosing a Bishop and Metropolitan.

That, by the terms of the Canon regulating the election it is the duty of the House of Bishops to send down to the Synod two or more names, from which the Synod is to select one for Bishop and Metropolitan, and in case of

selection should not be made from those names the House of Bishops should again send down other names until a choice should be made.

That the House of Bishops, in terms of the canon, sent down on the same day the names of the Bishops of Nova Scotia, of Fredericton, of Huron, of Toronto, of Ontario, and of Quebec, accompanied by a declaration of their determination that the interests of the Church required that the person to be elected to the Metropolitan See of Montreal should be of the Episcopal order.

That your Synod did not choose any one of the names so sent down to it, but intimated to the House of Bishops that the declaration of any determination, or of any opinion of theirs accompanying any names submitted was not in accordance with law.

That the House of Bishops, on the 11th inst., sent down the names of the Bishops of Newfoundland, of Grahamstown, and of British Columbia, and the Synod having voted thereupon, a choice again failed.

That the House of Bishops thereafter transmitted a message to your Synod, declaring that they were not prepared to submit, without delay and enquiry, any further names than those already sent down, and that they would adjourn for one hour, and renew their nominations in the month of May next.

That a conference having been requested by your Synod, the House of Bishops consented thereto, and the report of the result was made to your Synod to the effect that the nomination would be resumed by the House of Bishops this day.

That accordingly to-day the House of Bishops sent down a message containing the names of the Bishops of Newfoundland, of British Columbia, of Huron, of Ontario, of Quebec, and of Toronto, with the understanding that if a Bishop of the Province should be chosen by your Synod, he should hold the office only until a Canon should be passed, leaving the election of Metropolitan in the hands of the House of Bishops, and placing the election of a Bishop of Montreal without restriction in your Synod; but your Synod resolved that it could not receive a message containing the names of persons for election if coupled with conditions and extraneous matters not authorized by the Canon.

That soon after the House of Bishops sent down to your Synod a message repeating the names of the Bishops of Newfoundland, of British Columbia, of Huron, of Ontario, and of Toronto, which having been rejected before by your Synod, were rejected again.

The the House of Bishops then sent down to your Synod another message containing the names of the Bishop of Columbia, of the Coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland, and of the Dean of Norwich, for election, none of which received the number of votes in your Synod necessary to a choice.

That thereafter the House of Bishops transmitted a message to your Synod, informing it that they were not prepared to submit any further names to your Synod without inquiry and delay, and that they would adjourn until the month of May next.

That your Committee have to point out to your Synod that among the above names so laid before it by the House of Bishops, one is that of the Dean of Norwich, a dignitary of the church, residing in England, concerning whom your Synod had no information that he would resign a large income, and sacrifice all the social and other advantages to which he was accustomed, in order to assume the charge of this Diocese with its labours and inconveniences,

even if the state of his health, otherwise permitted ; but another name in the list is that of the Bishop of Grahamstown, a see on the coast of the South East of Africa, of whom almost none of the delegates in your Synod had ever heard ; that another is that of the Bishop of British Columbia on the Pacific shore of North America, and almost totally unknown even by name or reputation to the delegates ; that the list embraces also the names of the Bishops on the Atlantic Coast of British North America, with those of the Bishop and of the coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland, of whose existence the members of your Synod are no doubt cognizant, but with whose history or persons they are entirely unacquainted, and concerning not any one of whom had they the smallest information or assurance that they would forsake sees in which they had laboured for years to undertake the duties of that of Montreal.

The Synod will remark that with respect to British North America, the name of every Bishop holding a see therein was submitted to your Synod, with the single exception of one, although they were all in a measure unknown to your members, and whose acceptance or rejection of the office was an uncertainty which could not be resolved until, with respect to some of them, after a considerable lapse of time.

Your Synod will also remark that the omission of the name of the Bishop of Rupert's Land, the exception referred to, was the more pointed because he is the only Bishop whom the members of the Synod have had an opportunity of knowing.

That your Synod will also remark that the House of Bishops refrained from submitting to you the name of any of the Archdeacons in this Ecclesiastical Province, or of any of numerous Deans, Canons, or Presbyters therein, although your Committee do not hesitate to say that they are to be found among them clergymen whose zeal, talents, and industry in the performance of their sacred duties are familiar to you, and who, from this acquaintance with the country, you would have felt confident, would have laboured to promote the interests of God's Church in your Diocese and the glory of his name.

That your Committee cannot avoid noticing that the only names submitted for your choice by the House of Bishops, which in reality you knew, were those of themselves ; and that the Bishops of Huron and Toronto, two of the four composing that venerable House, were men so far advanced in life that your Synod could not suppose them long to possess the bodily vigour and activity requisite to endure the fatigue necessarily attending the performance of the duties of so extensive a Diocese as that of Montreal, especially when burdened with the additional duties of Metropolitan of the whole Province, to be still further increased, should his ecclesiastical jurisdiction be extended to the other portions of the Dominion.

That your Synod consequently felt that the only choice really left to you, on grounds which you could enter into and intelligibly understanding was restricted in reality to the Bishops of Quebec and Ontario ; and your Synod also felt that by selecting either one or the other of those venerable dignitaries you would only be filling one vacancy to create another, and in your own Province ; and your Synod will also bear in mind that the Bishop of Quebec, having officially intimated to you to-day that he would not accept the office, the real choice then left to you was reduced to one—the Bishop of Ontario.

Your Committee therefore have much to deplore that you had also no measure of selection in determining your choice, but your Committee deplores

still more that the House of Bishops should have left the Church in this Diocese, and in the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, without a head, by adjourning until the month of May.

Your Committee is distinctly of opinion that the Canon gives to the House no power to adjourn as they have done, but are by it compelled to continue nominations until they should give you the name of a clergyman whom in your conscience and before God you considered it would be your duty to set over the church in this diocese.

The House of Bishops by their adjournment have consequently so far departed from the true spirit and intention of the Canon for the election of a Bishop and Metropolitan as to have virtually abdicated the functions it was their bounden duty to exercise.

That they have by so doing left also the property of the Church, which is vested in the Bishop as a Corporation sole, entirely, without a protector.

That your Committee have therefore to recommend that steps should be taken during next session of the Legislature to secure such legislation as will vest the senior dignitary of the Church next in rank to the Bishop, until a Bishop for this Diocese be duly elected and consecrated, with all the power conferred upon the Bishop by the constitution and the various statutes affecting the temporalities of the Church.

That your Committee finally recommends that the present powers of the Synod should not be suffered to lapse, and to that end that it should adjourn until some convenient day in the month of May next.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM T. LEACH,

Chairman.

12th November, 1868.

The ARCHDEACON moved that the report be received.

The Rev. GEORGE SLACK, seconded the motion.

Rev. Mr. FULTON—I rise to a point of order. The Synod has no right to legislate on anything, nor to transact any business beyond the election of a Bishop, (cries, it is the election; laughter and disapprobation.) I move that the report be not received.

Rev. J. B. DAVIDSON seconded the amendment.

The DEAN said the Committee were yesterday appointed by the Synod to consider the present position of the Synod, and ascertain if a remedy could not be found. That Committee has presented a most able report, and it is now moved that the report be not received: How can it be refused? It is strictly in order and must be received.

The motion was put amidst cries of "carried," "no" and great confusion.

Rev. J. C. DAVIDSON, as well as could be understood, moved that the report be amended, and that a Bishop be named and elected to this Diocese, and as Metropolitan *pro tem*.

The amendment was ruled out of order, the proper time for such an amendment being when the question of adoption was brought up.

Rev. J. B. DAVIDSON protested against the ruling of the chair on Mr. Fulton's motion.

Mr. E. CARTER, Q.C., said the protest was not admissible. The pro-

per course if he thought there was a grievance was for him to appeal to the Synod against the ruling.

After a few words from Mr. FERREIS, advocating the utmost latitude of discussion, seeing the importance of the crisis, the appeal, which was about to be put to the Synod was withdrawn.

Mr. CARTER moved the adoption of the report. I regret, he said, that unavoidable absence from the city has prevented my attendance during the earlier part of the session, but I may be permitted to say a few words about what has taken place. I must express my entire concurrence in the report, especially as two points have been brought forward which I look upon as of the greatest importance. By the action taken, and the resolution sent down to the House, it is evident that the House of Bishops has assumed to itself a power which it does not possess, that of enacting that the nominee for the vacant see must of necessity belong to the episcopal order. It must occur to every one who reflects on the subject, and reads the canon on the election of a Bishop, that the House of Bishops has exceeded its jurisdiction, and gone beyond the canon. It was out of its power to impose conditions, and there was nothing in the canon to show that the choice must be restricted to the episcopal order. I was one of those who had a share in framing the canon, and if I had had the slightest suspicion, while conferring on the Bishop the right of nomination, that we were likely to be hampered, or that the right would lead to the scenes of the last few days, I would never have consented that the right should have been conferred. Under the canon the kind of choice was not restricted as had been done by their Lordships. They had the right to nominate from a much wider range, but they had restricted the choice to the Episcopal order. They had no such power, and the action of the Synod in declaring so, and refusing to receive the message, had been perfectly correct, and I regret that when this House declared they had no such power, the House of Bishops acted as if it had, and seemed determined to adhere to the rule laid down by itself in this respect. Then the Bishops erred on another point. In a message subsequently sent down they had attempted to dictate, as conditions, that the appointment should only be temporary, until a canon could be passed to separate the office of Metropolitan from that of Diocesan Bishop. But the Bishops could not themselves make such a change in the law, to elect a Bishop temporarily, till another change could be made. What! can we arrogate to ourselves the power to depose a Bishop without a cause; tell him that he must now leave his office, and make a bargain for a temporary engagement, contrary to the canon, which declares the appointment shall be permanent. The Bishops have no such power. We are certainly in a position of great embarrassment, and I would gladly see the connection between our House and the House of Bishops done away with. It is a matter of sufficient difficulty for us to agree among ourselves, to arrive at a harmonious conclusion, and to decide in a manner satisfactory to the various members of the House. But when to this is super-added the task of agreeing also with the Bishops, then the task becomes one almost altogether impossible. It would be infinitely better for us that Metropolitan should be chosen by the Bishops, from among themselves, thus leaving us free to elect our own Bishop. But when the position of Metropolitan was fixed, as we see it fixed now, it became necessary to adopt some such canon as that which now exists; but the mode in which the Bishops have

exercised their powers has led to great embarrassing. There is nothing now to be done but to adjourn, but there is a legal point to be considered before we do so. It is necessary that we adjourn to some specific day, otherwise, there is no definite adjournment sufficient to enable us to meet again. It had pleased their Lordships to adjourn indefinitely till the month of May, without consulting in the slightest degree our convenience. Their Lordships might have had some opinion for the Synod before they had adjourned. I am not aware if they have fixed any specific date.

The DEAN said he had applied to know when they would meet, but the answer was they could not tell, but due notice would be given.

Mr. CARTER, I am glad to hear that, but I complain that their Lordships arrived at a determination without consulting this house, and sent down a message to announce what they had done. Before leaving for months, and breaking up the Synod, they should have had the consideration to send down and ask our concurrence. It would have shown at least a due regard to the best interest of the diocese. I regret the scenes that have taken place here and the collisions between this House and the House of Bishops; no one could be more desirous than I am to see harmony prevail, in carrying out the new constitution. But their Lordships must recollect that it is not their convenience alone that is chiefly concerned. Their Lordships must have known that they were called here to perform a work infinitely more important to the diocese of Montreal than the particular matter in which they were concerned chiefly was to the ecclesiastical Province. They should have consulted this House before leaving the see vacant for months, and it certainly would have been more courteous for them to have solicited the co-operation of the Synod. Had they sent down to a message that they required further time for enquiry, giving good reasons for delay, I know that the members here would have willingly consented. But by the course their Lordships had taken they almost put it out of our power to meet again. There is no other way to adjourn till the 1st day of May, and then if their Lordships will considerately tell us when they can meet we can adjourn till that day. I hope it will be the last time this House will be subjected to such treatment as they have suffered from the behaviour of the Bishops.

Rev. DEAN—The course you propose will involve several meetings.

Mr. CARTER—Exactly, which aggravates the conduct of the Bishops.

Rev. Canon BANCROFT seconded the motion.

A member suggested that in view of what had taken place, they should adjourn to meet on the 1st April (hear, and a laugh.)

The Rev. Canon LOOSEMORE, seconded by Hon. JOHN HAMILTON, moved that the report just received be sent back to the Committee for revision.

Some discussion took place as to whether the motion, as presented, was in order, and it was contended that a motion to revise must specify the omissions complained of, or the parts it was sought to amend, and it was ultimately understood that the motion was to defer the consideration of the report.

Rev. Canon LOOSEMORE said it cannot be suspected for a moment that I appear as the apologist of the House of Bishops, not one member of which is not able to defend himself, but I object to the report just received. The strongest part of the report is the legal point raised, and it is that which chiefly forms the burden of Mr. Carter's speech. In that point I can clearly

trace the Chancellor's hand, and that the more especially, as one or two of the Bishops had themselves some doubts as to the clear legality of adjourning. I think it would have been well to have stuck at that. I think that some of the details contained in the report are discourteous, and some of them are incorrect, and I think the Synod would certainly not admit them all. In the first place there were the reference to the names of the candidates. It is stated in the report, and I hope I will be corrected if I am wrong, that the Bishop of Grahamstown is unknown, living about some seaport of Southern Africa, whose name has scarcely been heard of. I recollect a fact which occurred in the Diocesan Synod of Montreal a few years ago, where the name of the Bishop of Grahamstown is not known, that the Synod passed a vote of thanks to the Metropolitan of South Africa for the noble stand he had made for the maintenance of the faith. (Loud cheers.) Is it too strong to say that the Synod will stultify itself if it adopt as its own the action of the Committee? (Applause.) The names of candidates on the Episcopal Bench have been dragged into the arguments, and even their personal characteristics displayed. Do I feel too strongly the discourtesy shown in the report, in describing the personal appearance of the Bishop of Toronto, and the chances of life and usefulness of the dignitary who was so lately raised to that see? I protest against the reference to the conduct and capacity, and the personal references to the venerable Bishops. (Hear, hear.) I think the Committee have mentioned that there has been no election of any of the candidates sent down from the House of Bishops; but I ought, in justice to the clergy, to say that, as far as they were concerned, there had been an election (cheers), and in a revision of the report I would suggest that that point should be made clear. There are incorrect statements in the report, and a want of courtesy. The only strong part of the report is the legal point. That may be passed, but is the only one that can be maintained. (Cheers.)

Rev. J. C. DAVIDSON moved that the report be considered paragraph by paragraph, so that each may be adopted or rejected, as the case may be. I have been pained by the discourtesy shown to their Lordships, by the sneer which runs through the report against the Bishops, and which runs through the speech of Mr. Carter. Every point possible has been made against the bishops, but this Court must remember that while they are careful to guard their own rights, they must also guard the right of their Bishops. In their communications with the Synod their Lordships might have shown a little more of the *suaviter in modo*, but why sit in judgment on such failings and report in the terms that had been made use of.

Rev. Mr. FULTON seconded the amendment. He wished to review the position since the Synod had met. It had been decided that the Metropolitan see should be that of Montreal. For this purpose there had been a solemn compact made with the other dioceses. Now there had been on Monday a solemn caucus held to nominate candidates, as if they had been determined to thrust forward their own candidate. (Ories of order,—hear, not in the report.) They have endeavoured to coerce the Bench of Bishops and there had been evidenced a desire to throw odium upon them.

Mr. CARTER rose to remove a misapprehension that appeared to exist. He had urged the legal position in which the House of Bishops had placed them. But he would never submit to dictation whatever of respect he entertained for their Lordships, He was happy to say that since the point had been raised as

to the unfortunate position in which the Synod was left by the want of a definite time of adjournment he had learned that they were willing to name a definite day for re-assembling.

Mr. F. MCKENZIE said the report contained a calm and temperate expression of the opinion of the Synod. (Yes, yes, and no, no.) Had Canon Loosemore quoted the *ipsissima verba* of the report he would not have maintained the ground he had. In particular he had dwelt upon the remarks made on the Bishop of Grahamstown. It was true that a few years ago he had written a protest against Bishop Colenso. That was no doubt a very laudable thing, but how many knew who the Metropolitan of South Africa was? It did not follow that because the Synod approved of this one action that therefore they were prepared to approve of him so far as to elect him their Bishop. The Archbishop of Canterbury had died lately, how many knew what his name was and what his course of conduct had been. (Laughter.) The candidates from all parts of British North America, the Coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland, the Bishop of British Columbia and others it was known held certain sees, but what was known of them? Absolutely nothing, yet they were expected to accept these candidates without asking questions. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. L. S. HUNTINGDON said—I had no intention of addressing the Synod in defence of this Report, which appears to me to convey its own justification, but the speech of the Rev. Canon (Loosemore) challenges a reply. We may as well commence the consideration of this subject by the frank avowal that there are two distinct parties in this Synod.—(Cries of hear, hear, and no, no.) It was true, and the fact should be fairly acknowledged by the Synod, that there were two parties—the one maintaining the attitude assumed by this House, and the other justifying the course of the House of Bishops. True, indeed, this fact was not apparent on the first day of the Session, when the House seemed unanimous in its resistance to the course which the Bishops pursued, but when on the second day a Conference was sought and obtained, a reverend Canon of the deputation which waited upon their Lordships in the name of this House stated distinctly to the House of Bishops that so far as he was a representative of the views of this Synod he fully approved of their course, and thought the Synod had taken a false step. (Sensation.) I am only doing my duty to this Synod when I make this statement, nor have I, acting in their interest, the right to withhold the name of that delegate who so presumed to speak for this House. It was Canon Loosemore. (Hear, hear.) If this statement is incorrect, the Rev. gentlemen will correct me.

Canon LOOSENORE—Of course I shall have the right to explain when Mr. Huntingdon has concluded.

Mr. HUNTINGDON—It will be far better if the Rev. Canon has a correction to make that he should do it now. I will gladly make way for him, and should not like to speak of him under a misapprehension.

Canon LOOSEMORE—I understand Mr. Huntingdon to indicate me as having acted on the deputation to the House of Bishops as the representative of a party. This I deny. I was not a partizan there, nor am I such in the House. (Hear, hear.) The rev. gentleman then related at some length the steps which the deputation had taken in their interview with their Lordship's house—and said that in answer to a calm and temperate statement of the pre-

siding Bishop, that the course of the Synod was unprecedented in rejecting all the names without giving any second ballot, he had observed that there was a feeling among a great many members that this course should have been pursued. He continued—The House may or may not support this opinion which I expressed. When a brother Canon on that deputation mentioned to their Lordships the names of two persons who would be acceptable to the House, I protested against such a course. (Cheers.)

Mr. HUNTINGDON—I think the House should thank me for giving the rev. Canon an opportunity for the eloquent disclaimer we have just heard. (Hear, hear.) I had no intention to charge him with any personal impropriety. It is sufficient for my purpose, that we find him as early as the second day of the session speaking for—I say a party in this House before the Bishops—but he said he only spoke for a great many members. (Cheers and laughter.) The rev. gentleman explains in this way that he is not a partizan. I am not going to dispute about trifles—or whether a word is to be taken in its scholastic or literary or technical sense—but I say that he did represent a party before the Bishops, and he is the undoubted leader of the same party in this House. (Cheers.) The rev. gentleman must not be too modest. He has been very pertinaciously doing the work of an active partizan, and has no right to claim the immunities of a neutral. (Cheers.) I do not deny him the right of free thought and free speech—but as the undoubted adversary of the majority of this House—he must not attempt to speak with our voice, or profess impartiality in his judgment of our sentiments. (Hear, hear.) He opposes the report, of course, as the leader of a party in this Synod which has been opposed to its views from the first. No report could have had his support which did not condemn us, and support the Bishops. (Hear, hear—cheers.)

Canon LOOSEMORE protested against this view of his position. The speaker had no right to presume that because he (Mr. L.) had pursued a certain course one day it was impossible for him to change.

Mr. HUNTINGDON.—If the Rev. Canon wishes me to understand that I have been so fortunate as to shake his confidence in his own position, (great laughter.) I shall be delighted to welcome the change, (roars of laughter,) but I shall believe that we must continue to regard him as the able and persistent adversary of the position which the Synod has taken in this great crisis. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Huntingdon then continued in defence of the report of the Committee which simply stated, first, the history of the proceedings, second, the *motifs* for the action of the Synod, and thirdly, a recommendation as to the course necessary to prevent the Synod from lapsing, and to protect its temporal interest during the interregnum which must ensue. He continued, I must say a word as to a charge which had been brought against us, that we are not obedient to constituted authority, and I make a broad distinction between the deference due to our Bishops in spiritual matters, and the abject humility which is recommended to us in regard to temporal affairs. (Cheers.) I am not one of those who would exalt the episcopal or clerical authority to the position of an absolute oligarchy in temporal affairs. I will have no controversy about questions of faith or spiritual ministrations—but I will not, on the other hand, trouble my priest or Bishop to think or speak or vote for me in mere matters of temporal or secular concern. And upon this principal I, and those who act with me, repudiate this sycophantic appeal to our respect for constituted authority. (Cheers.) There

has been a taunt thrown across the House that the clergy had elected a Bishop, and that if the Laity had been like minded the present dead lock might have been averted. But the laity believed that a principle which was worth fighting for one day should be consistently maintained the next. At the beginning of the session the clergy concurred with us, that the names submitted were not worthy of confidence. On that day, at least, the conduct of the laity is not to be impugned, because the clergy led them on. On the second day there was a fluttering on the clerical side—and some evidence of defection. The course of the Bishops seemed to gain favour in their eyes, and there was dread of revolution and disaster, and some seemed to see the ghost of Oliver Cromwell stalking openly among us. (Loud cheers.) But the laity adhered to their principles. The nominations were the same, and were met by them in the same spirit. We do not taunt the clergy with their change, but let them not blame us for our consistency. (Cheers.) After all, we were only fighting their battle. (Hear, hear.) We were resisting an open and unjustifiable attempt to shut the avenues of preferment against them for all time, and if they do not thank us for it now, they will do so hereafter. (Loud cheers.) We saw the clergy under some unseen mysterious influence falling away from their first calm views and consenting to their own immolation. (Cheers.) We have saved them from themselves. (Cheers.) There is a party in this House, led by the learned Canon, which desires to put the Synod in the wrong—I beseech, I implore the Synod to be firm once more. (Cheers.) What would have been your position to day if you had yielded the principle upon which you united yesterday? It would have been said that there was no independence among us—that we were the miserable tools of ecclesiastical authority. (Hear, hear.) We are not acting alone for ourselves—our example, if we are firm, will exercise a blessed influence throughout the Empire. The friends of Synodical government everywhere will be cheered by it—our spiritual superiors will learn to respect our rights—and in the end, I doubt not, the rev. Canon himself will be found numbered among the multitudes within and without our Communion—who will thank God that in this great crisis the Laity of the Diocese of Montreal have—always within the law—pursued a wise and temperate and independent course to the last. (Cheers.)

Rev. J. B. DAVIDSON, began to speak, but was at first inaudible. He was understood to say that he took exception to the position of his learned friend. He objected to call any man a leader of the clergy. The gentleman referred to had endeavoured less than any to influence his brethren, and he believed he was less influenced by others than any of the members. The last speaker speaks as if party lines were sharply drawn, and that he alone is authorized to speak for his side. I object to the report which is a party report and evidently full of special pleading. I will not allow credit to be given to its statement that the clergy are antagonistic to the Bishops. No; let the laity have full credit of that, and for the idea of the league that even out of the whole Bench of Bishops presented, any one of whom was admirably fitted for the position, there could not be found one worthy of a vote, the intention of the unconvertible party being to oppose the nomination of all the Bishops of British North America. I have no doubt that a special coercive influence was attempted to be brought to bear against the House of Bishops in favour of a popular candidate. (No, and cheers.) Their conduct is quite opposed to the principle of the Canon, which they are bound to carry out in good faith,

and to vote for those sent down. They had no right to ostracise any one class. I will not undertake the defence of the Bishops. When the first message was rejected, they had withdrawn it, and substituted another, treating this House with proper respect. It is for this House to show proper respect for the House of Bishops. Because an error had been committed at the outset, but rectified at once when pointed out, was that a reason why the whole Bench of Bishops but one should be ostracised. On contrary it was the part of noble men to forget. It was evident that part of the Synod had made up their minds to compel the Bishops—having once broken the rule unwisely made, or rather announced, (laughter,)—to go on until they sent down the name wanted. He combated that idea that there would be any difficulty about meeting, as the law provided that if an adjournment took place, and a quorum was not present that it could always be adjourned to another day. With respect to the reception of the report he said, I hope it will not pass, as it was illegal to receive it, since no business can be brought before the meeting except the election of the Bishop. Cries "It has to do with it." The recommendation in the report to apply to the Legislature for a change in the Constitution, because certain members want their own way, is surely not a part of the election; and if such changes are sought, there might be more cropping up when the application was laid before Parliament. If the report was adopted, there was no security as to what would follow.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, it was agreed that Mr. Roebuck, who had risen, should speak first after re-assembling.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Synod met again at half-past two p.m.

Mr. ROEBUCK said he had moved the Conference with the Upper House, and that all knew the spirit in which he had done so. He had gone to their Lordships and prayed them, almost on his knees, to give peace to the Church, and so promote the glory of God. Now he had to state a fact, that the Rev. Mr. Loosmore did represent himself as representing a large part of the Clergy of Montreal. But for that he believed his (Mr. Roebuck's) request would have been assented to. As it was, it was refused, their Lordships being led to believe that they had large support from the Clergy.

Rev. Mr. NORMAN said he did not rise to defend the Bishops, in so far as their conduct was illegal he disapproved it. But he opposed the report. Mr. Huntingdon had taunted the clergy with inconsistency and tergiversation because they had first rejected one candidate, and then had voted for the same candidate, and had thus shown themselves in a manner which contrasted with the position of the laity, who has acted consistently; but who he (Mr. Norman) might say, had very much obstructed the course of the business of electing a Bishop. He acknowledged no leader; he had formed part of no organization; and the men with whom he had acted, because he and they thought alike, were men of as independent minds as he had ever met with. He was a high Churchman, but he would not like to see a high Churchman chosen Metropolitan Bishop, because he thought the cause of the Church would then be in danger. Nor would he like to see a low Churchman elected, for that would be also be a cause of evil. He had, therefore, sought not to elect any one man, but rather to elect a man who would take a comprehensive

view of things, and who would sympathize with all who desire to do the work of the Church. Instead, therefore, of being accused of tergiversation, he thought the clergy who had voted as he voted might fairly claim the credit of having sought to meet the views of their reverend fathers, and to give the diocese a Bishop, while the laity had, by their conduct, either out of opposition to the House of Bishops or out of party spirit, prevented any election.

Hon. L. S. HUNTINGDON explained that he did not taunt the clergy with changing their votes. He had distinctly said that no man had a right to taunt the other. It was, therefore, unfair to make this charge against him. But, in answer to a statement that the laity had obstructed the business of the Synod, which the Rev. Mr. Norman had now repeated, he said that the sin which the laity had committed the second day, the Clergy had committed on the first.

Mr. THOMAS SIMPSON—As one of the rebellious laity, who conscientiously had fought under the banner of "No Surrender," in the struggle which had just taken place for the election of a Metropolitan, he rose to speak in defence of the course of conduct the laity had thought fit for the past few days to pursue. When some years ago, he, in this Synod, had voted to place in the hands of the Bishops the nomination of candidates for the holy office now vacant, he little dreamt that when a vacancy should occur, advantage would be taken of it to force us to accept a member of the Episcopal order, thereby ignoring the right of our own clergy, whom we love and respect, to aspire to the higher offices of the Church. We were amused to hear a clergyman from a certain deanery not over remarkable for its respect for Episcopal authority, lecture the laity on obedience to the powers that be, and was glad to hear that a change had come over the spirit of that gentleman. (Hear, hear.) It has been asserted that the laity are responsible for the dead lock now arrived at, but this he utterly denied, and unhesitatingly charged the responsibility of our present deplorable position on their Lordships. We met here willing to accept their Lordships' nominations in a friendly spirit, and were met with an ultimatum that none but the name of a Bishop should be sent down to us. They accordingly sent down seven of that order, who were properly sent back again; they again sent down three more Bishops, who were again properly sent back, when a conference was sought for, but at which their Lordships still held firmly to their ultimatum. Then, at the 11th hour, they broke their rule, and sent us a Presbyterian. They sent over to England for one who they might know would not give up his good appointment to come to Canada. The friends of the Dean of Norwich cannot up to this hour, tell us whether he would come here or not, and I verily believe had we elected him we would be in as bad a position as we are now. When their Lordships sent us a Presbyterian, why did they not select one of our own, whom we know, esteem and respect? We have here divines of high intellectual culture, who have borne the burden and heat of the day, one especially, for half a century, and one of these gentlemen I would be glad to see elevated to the Episcopal Bench. For that we have contended all through this unhappy contest, and our love and veneration for our clergy have actuated us, disinterested layman, in the stand we have just taken. In conclusion, he had but to say that had he to go over the ground again, he would just repeat every vote he had given, and every effort he had made, to elevate and promote our own clergy. (Cheers.)

Rev. Mr. BALFOUR spoke at some length amidst many marks of im-

patience. We understood his object was to induce the Synod to elect the Bishop of Quebec, who would not consent to be Metropolitan to the See of Montreal. That Prelate would administer this Diocese in the meantime, and there would then be time to reform the Canon.

Rev. Mr. Canon BOND for his part and for a large number of the clergy of the Diocese returned to the laity their sincere thanks. In time to come they would all, he was sure, thank God that they had such a body of faithful men to aid them in the Synod, and he thought it right especially to name in this connection Messrs. Huntingdon and Ferris. Allusion had been made to a caucus. But he came there not knowing for whom he should vote. He and others had come, he was sure, prepared to vote for a man who would maintain the government of the Church according to the spirit and the forms prescribed in the Prayer Book. He came, though it might surprize many to hear it, expecting to vote with the Ritualists, who were understood to favour a certain Prelate. If he had been named, the Ritualists would have voted for him. He and his friends would have also voted for him, and the laity would have voted for him. As to the Conference, he believed that the Committee went up with the sincere desire to get out of the difficulty they were in. He defended the clergy against the statement that they had been wrong in not voting for certain names who were sent down. But in fact there were no more than two names for one of which they could conscientiously vote. He regretted that they were not allowed a large field; had they been he thought there would have been an election, since he was sure that a large majority desired to elect a good man, though that man might not be the precise choice of each who would so vote for him. He expressed the hope that the report of the Committee would be put before the Synod, and that instead of discussing exasperating details brought up by reading separate paragraphs, that the Synod would vote on the whole report at once.

Rev. Mr. JOHNSON declared that in his opinion the laity was the real strength and support of the Church. He also expressed great pain at the result of the meeting of the Synod since Tuesday.

Mr. JAS. HUTTON said, in reference, as we understood, to Mr. Simpson's remarks, that he wished it to be understood that he had never made up his mind not to vote for a Bishop. He and others who had acted with him were ready to vote for the best man.

Rev. Mr. ELLEGOOD asked if the report stated that it would be illegal for the Synod to adopt the suggestion of the House of Bishops, and to elect a Bishop to administer the Diocese, until the Canon could be reformed? He thought that it would be desirable to take that course in the spirit of compromise.

Mr. FERRES said, in reference to the motion to read the report paragraph by paragraph, that he had never heard of such a proceeding in all his experience. The proper course was to move that the report be sent back.

Rev. Mr. LOOSEMORE bore testimony to the courteous manner of Mr. Huntingdon when ever he had made personal allusions. As to Mr. Ferres' remarks, he had asked Mr. Ferres what course he should take to obtain his object, and he was sorry Mr. Ferres had not told him the manner in which he ought to have proceeded. He denied on his own part any disposition to cast the slightest reflection on the laity, whose concurrence in all their assemblies he always valued and desired. As to the report he could not vote for its

adoption in its present form, and he desired its revision by whatever means that could be effected.

After some further conversation the vote was taken on the amendment proposed by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, to the effect that the report be considered paragraph by paragraph, and adopted or rejected as the case might be.

Rev. Mr. LOOSEMORE called for the vote to be taken by orders.

Mr. FERRES, admitting his right, requested him not to insist, as gentle men from the country wished to get away.

Hon. L. S. HUNTINGDON also said that although he knew he was out of order, he wished to remark that if by this mode of voting, the Synod was separated into two houses the clergy on one side and the laity on the other, it would not be the fault of the laity. The following was the result of the vote:—

CLERGY—*Nays*: The Very Revd. Dean of Montreal, Ven. the Archdeacon, Revd. L. P. W. Balch, D. D., Secretary, Rev. Canon. Bancroft, Rev. Canan Bond, Revds. Jas. Carmichael, W. B. Curran, M. S. Baldwin, J. A. McLeod, W. M. Seabord, J. Allan, Canon Anderson, O. Fortin, R. Slack, R. D. E. F. Fessender, A. Fortin, R. Lindsay, Chas. Bancroft, A. O. Taylor, E. S. Jenkyn, J. Smith, L. O. Wurtele, D. Lindsay, T. W. Mussen, A. T. Whitton, E. DuVernet, R. D., B. P. Lewis, Ed. Ray, H. F. Darnell, F. S. Neve, R. Lonsdell, R. D.—32.

Yeas: Rev. Canon Loosemore, C. A. Daniel, T. A. Young, A. Belfour, J. C. Davidson, J. Godden, J. B. Davidson, J. Constantine, C. Lancaster, H. T. Early, P. W. Smith, W. R. Brown, G. C. Robinson, F. Codd, J. Roslit, J. Seaman, J. Gribble, Jas. Pyke, A. Prime.—19.

LAITY—*Ayes*: L. H. Davidson, Wm. Hill, Samuel Dawson, J. J. Gibl., J. B. Morrison, M.D., Hon. John. Hamilton, 2 votes; Walton Smith, T. P. Roe, G. W. Simpson.—10.

Nays: M. H. Gault, G. F. C. Smith, 2 votes, C. Garth, T. H. Schneider, Dr Smallwood, John Empson, T. R. Johnson, H. Arnold, F. Kingston, W. Hobbs, W. H. Tapson, E. E. Shelton, Cuthbert Forner, Henry Roebuck, Jas. Moir Ferres, Josiah Withers, Thos. Simpson, Robert Leach, Jas. Hutton, Wm. Turner, Phillip DeGruchy, E. Carter, Esq., M. H. Sanborn, John M. Standish, George Carden, Chas. Watson, George B. Baker, Edson Kemp, Hon. Thos. Wood, Jas. Osborne, Benj. Irvine, Josiah Payne, H. S. Foster, Fred. Mackenzie, Stephen Chartier, G. H. Henshaw, L. H. Knowlton, D. T. R. Nye, H. L. Robinson, W. G. Parmelee, Hon. A. B. Foster, Hon. L. S. Huntingdon, Wm. M'Ginnes, Geo. Ringland, Robert Foster, Wm. Burrett, Jean Roy, F. P. Rubridge, E. C. Hayden, Geo. Rogers, G. Baruston, Geo. Schneider, R. W. Shepherd.—55.

The Synod then adopted the report by the same majority.

Mr. HUNTINGDON then moved the adjournment of the Synod, giving as a reason that the Synod could do no business, except that relating to the election of a Metropolitan, especially as many members desired to leave. It had been suggested to him to fix a day. Canon Loosemore said the second Tuesday in May, to which he would willingly consent. It had also been suggested that some votes of thanks should be passed. To that he had no objection, if it were understood that any business must be of a *pro forma* character.

Rev. Canon BALCH said he had received a protest, signed by several

clergyman and laymen, and he desired to have an expression of opinion whether it should be placed on the minutes. (Cries of "No.")

After some further conversation.

Hon. L. S. HUNTINGDON said that he should now press the motion for adjournment, which was carried, and the

Rev. the DEAN then pronounced the usual benediction.

Rev. Archdeacon LEACH having then taken the Chair, a vote of thanks was unanimously, and amidst loud cheering, given to the Rev. Dean of Montreal, on the motion of Rev. Mr. Bancroft.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

(From the Church Observer.)

THE LATE NOMINATION.—The special Synod of the Diocese of Montreal is over. The Bishops have met and returned to their homes; but the Diocese is still without a Bishop and successor to the late Metropolitan. In our last issue we expressed the determination to wait with quiet confidence the action of the House of Bishops, persuaded that in the very anomalous position in which they were placed they would, with the help of God, faithfully discharge their task, and that the result would be satisfactory to the church at large. Has it proved so? The full details of the proceedings found in other columns will furnish the answer. When it was discovered that their lordships, in direct contravention of the spirit of the canon, were determined to nominate only Bishops, and would persist in sending down their own names,—and when the announcement was made that they could agree upon no further names, and resume their nonination in May next, the indignation of the great majority of the Synod knew no bounds, and it was evident that unless some way of escape could be found from the difficulty, most disastrous results would ensue. The conference, in which the Synod was represented by venerable and tried men, inspired the hope that all might yet be well, and there was grounds for encouragement; for now, together with their other names, came down that of a distinguished English presbyter. It was opening the door to further nominations. It was a relinquishment of the ground previously taken, and the Synod, while expressing their non concurrence, felt sure that other names would be submitted and a choice reached. It was doomed to disappointment; no further names could be agreed on by the Bishops. They *would* adjourn until May, to make further inquiries, before submitting fresh names to the Synod, and the diocese is, as we have said, still without a Bishop.

The report of the committee adopted by the Synod will, as a matter of history, place the event in its true light; it is exhaustive, and unanswerable. The Synod have discharged a duty to themselves and to the whole church; and we regard it as a direct answer to prayer, that the laity, under their wise, and able leaders, were enabled to be faithful in this hour of trial. A great principle was at stake, whether our Bishops were to be governed by the canon law of the church, or whether they were to be vested with absolute authority. We are persuaded that hereafter, some of them at least will see their error, and be thankful for the rebuke they have received, painful and humiliating as it has been to themselves and to the whole church. Had the counsel of the venerable presiding Bishop (Huron) prevailed, it is probable that we should not now be without a Bishop. In his view the office of Metropolitan was clearly secondary to the interests of the Diocese, and he was prepared, as was most evident from his message, and from the views expressed in the conference, to allow to the Diocese a wider range of choice. He was, however, one of four; and will, in the eyes of the world, unfortunately share their reproach.

We feel that great scandal has been cast on our church by the events of the last few days, which years of faithfulness will not wipe away. We have been taught the danger of vesting irresponsible power in any body or party in the church so limited as the present House of Bishops.

Meanwhile, the duty both of the clergy and laity is clear, not to doubt the

headship of Christ over his church, or the efficacy of prayer, nor to relax their efforts. It is not that the Lord's hand is shortened that it cannot save, but it may be that our iniquities have separated between us and our God,—our uncharitableness, our exclusiveness, our anxiety for place and office, and wordly pomp, instead of spiritual gifts and endowments. It is a bitter lesson, but it may be a profitable one. We may yet look back to the day of humiliation and reproach as a new era of spiritual life in our church. There may be a reviving of love and zeal and charity, in many now apparently dead or slumbering,—an awakening to new life and energy in the cause of Christ. We may find it to be our duty, as well as our happiness, to bind ourselves together as one in the work of God, dropping petty jealousies and differences, and with shoulder to shoulder go forth to fight the battles of the Lord.

We do not apprehend that the interests of the diocese will suffer for the few months that we may be without a bishop. The Dean and Archdeacon will be in charge, and may at any time seek the services of the presiding Bishop, who by virtue of his position will no doubt regard himself as the guardian of the Diocese in its heraved state, and who will be cordially welcomed by the clergy and laity. We earnestly trust there will be no impatience manifested, but that all will be willing to suffer the inconvenience until an adequate remedy shall have been found for the evil. The Diocese of New York was long deprived of its head, and some of the English Dioceses have for lengthened periods been dependent on the services of Bishops other than there one.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

THE LATE ANGLICAN SYNOD.—There is ample room for reflection, of no pleasant kind by members of the Anglican communion in the failure of the House of Bishops and of the Synod, which represents that Church in this Diocese to perform the duty for which they assembled, and which was confided to them by the Provincial Synod. After the numerous prayers for divine assistance, to choose a Bishop, which have been offered week after week in all the churches of Canada, there appears to be an irony which, perhaps, it is well not too critically to analyse, in the solicited assistance being barred out by a course which was plainly dictated by personal considerations, and which can only escape censure from the fact that it was taken by reverend Prelates instead of by politicians or jobbing railway Directors. It is among the acts of the latter class of governing bodies, that we must search, if we would find the closest parallel to the dogged determination, which was manifested by the House of Bishops to preserve the Metropolitan honours for one of themselves. The primitive manner of making choice of a governing pastor, which has been for several weeks back frequently cited in all the Anglican churches was by lot, and it may seem to many that the same method may be advantageously revived if human wisdom, with all the enlightenment which may be supposed to be derived from holy orders of the highest degree and a Christian sense of self-denying duty, can do nothing more than we done last week. Such a method might in pious minds excite the hope, which animated the Apostles, that the divine guidance which had been asked for would really direct the issue, apparently left to chance. And persons who would hardly hope for that kind of interposition, would find a practical and decorous solution of a question, which perhaps, cannot otherwise be settled, or if at all, only after a contest of electioneering strategy little becoming the occasion. We are bound to say that throughout the proceedings the majority of the Laity, who we presume had the majority of the clergy with them at the close, were wholly in the right. The canon under which all parties were bound to proceed to elect a Bishop of Mon-

treat and a Metropolitan of Canada is perfectly clear and admits of no ambiguous interpretation, except such as mere perverseness may affix to it. The chief thing it prescribes is that there shall be a choice. The subsidiary parts of its direction point out how the choice shall be made. In the end that choice, under the law, fell to the Synod, to be secured by that body if it thought fit so to secure it, by the gradual rejection and elimination of all possible names which, one after another, should be sent down to it, until that name was sent which should command a majority of votes. The House of Bishops was undoubtedly to have an influence in the election—that great influence which is always possessed by those, who like the Ministers in England, or the President in the United States, have the initiation, in one case of legislation, in the other of appointments. But the final decision was, we repeat, with the Synod, and could as we have shown, citing an extreme case, have been exercised so as to insist on a particular individual, if an individual were the choice of both laity and clergy. The whole clergy list might be exhausted by the Bishops in an obstinate attempt on their part to exclude the one man desired by the Synod; but the Synod must succeed at last. Almost every step of their Lordships was, therefore, clearly illegal. They had no right nor power to decree that the choice should be made from the existing bench of Bishops, as indeed is made manifest by their failure to enforce the rule which they improperly sought to engraft upon the canon. They had no right to attempt to make conditions which the Synod could not legally accept, since both bodies were acting under the legislation of a superior body. We do not say that they had no right to send back names which had been once rejected, provided on each occasion they sent at least one new name; but a decent respect for the body with which they were acting, and a reasonable comprehension of the management of public business would have led to their dropping at each fresh nomination those names which had been found on a ballot to be in a hopeless minority. They had above all no right to adjourn until an election had been made, since they were bound to go on nominating until a choice had been come to. We say nothing of the good taste of nominating every Bishop in British North America except the one who some believe would have been elected if nominated; nor of the eccentricity of leaving him on one side in order to seek in South Africa for a prelate whom Canadian churchmen had hardly heard of; nor of the inconsistency shown in first declaring that they would name no Presbyter; in naming one who, it was almost certain, would not accept if chosen; and in then having thus departed from their determination, in still refusing to act seriously upon their better second thought. All this was in their Lordships own bosoms. If they chose to do what hardly any body of gentlemen in a merely secular election would think of doing—to show that they were labouring by all legal means to keep out every one not of their own body, however, much some other might be desired by the electors, that was their own affair. Only, whatever they did ought to have been in accordance with law, if not with delicacy of sentiments. We do not suppose that the lay members of the Church who resisted the attempted encroaching dictation, nor the clergy who acted with them, were lacking in respect for the Episcopate; or were actuated by any foregone conclusion against the choice falling upon one of their Lordships House. They were moved first by a clearer appreciation than that of their Lordships of the necessity of conducting public business, in a business like manner, and in strict conformity to the law, which alone could give force to that which might be determined on; and second by a determination, while they gave due honour, and accorded due influence to the House of Bishops, to maintain intact whatever powers and duties of the whole Church had committed to the laity and order of Presbyters. If the present mode of government in the Canadian Episcopal Church is to continue, and not to end either in slavish submission to Prelatical rule, or in open revolt against it, the Synod fulfilled a

serious duty, for which, as was said on Friday by some of the clergy, the entire Church will hereafter have cause for thankfulness.

Having said so much, it is just to add, that though the Bishops managed their part of the affair in the worst way possible, they were placed in a position where it required an unusual share of Christian self-denial, and of worldly prudence to acquit themselves with applause. The canon under which they and the Synod acted, was a compromise, and like compromises in general, tided over an immediate difficulty only to create a more serious one at a later day. The truth is, that the Metropolitan dignity and duty, whatever that is, has no necessary connections with the Diocese of Montreal, and ought not to depend upon it. The Churchmen of that Diocese have the right, like those of any other Diocese, to have the Bishop of their choice—to promote to that post, if it so please them, some Clergymen who has earned their love and respect, and has demonstrated his fitness by labours under their own eyes. The Bishops on the other hand have a great interest, and something at all events like a right, derived from their interest, in the choice of one whose duty is to preside in their House. It would be unfottunate that they should have forced upon them, as their Chairman, a person who was either obnoxious to them, in the ordinary sense of the word, or who even seemed to them to be unduly advanced over their heads to the highest place. If they desire a reformation of the canon so as hereafter to limit the effect of an election by the Synod of Montreal, to the mere Bishopric of that Diocese, they must be admitted to have reason on their side. If while respecting the actual law, they had sought some method of securing a change within a reasonable time—and a very graceful way of doing that was obvious to every one—they would we believe have met with general sympathy and support. No reasonable man can doubt that there is *prima facie* reason for supposing that the most suitable candidate for the Primacy may be on the existing Bench of Bishops. But it is an invidious arrangement which, in order to give this idea a chance of realization, forces that which in secular life few candidates for election think of doing ostensibly—forces the candidates to name themselves, or mutually to name each other. If their Lordships felt this, desired to change it, and had simply pointed out the evil and thrown themselves upon the good feeling of the Synod to lessen and shorten the evil as much as possible, they would have done well. Unfortunately they attempted illegal remedies, and tried to enforce these by no less illegal dictation, and they have not only failed; but have brought some of the ridicule and odium of their failure upon the order to which they belong.

(From the Daily News.)

THE ELECTION OF METROPOLITAN.—The report of the Committee of the Synod, which was published on Friday afternoon, placed our readers in possession of the authentic date touching the controversy that has arisen between that body and the House of Bishops. The report betrays evidence of having been framed with great caution, and is replete with proof of the ability and sagacity enlisted in its composition. It is tersely logical, and the inference to be drawn from the arguments employed seem unanswerable. We cannot justly assume that the House of Bishops had no color of authority for the course it has pursued. The members of that House must have attached an interpretation to the words of the constitution which they doubtless held to justify their conduct. We must dismiss the idea that personal ambition could influence them, or any motive akin to despotism. They assert the theory that the Metropolitan should be sought amongst their order,—though they conceded the principle for which they contended and waived these important privileges

when they submitted the name of the Dean of Norwich. It must be a profound puzzle to this outside world, who imbibe impressions without minutely investigating their origin, and are ignorant of the inner life of the House of Bishops, why those dignitaries, when they had yielded their prerogative and descended from their own class in search of a Metropolitan, should have traversed the ocean to find one worthy of the office, when an ecclesiastic of equal rank might have been found in the Synod. We know not whether the Dean of Christ Church Cathedral would have accepted the dignity,—but if half a century of untiring devotion to the interests of the Church could be held to a valid claim to the honours of the episcopacy, assuredly there was no need of slighting the Dean, and, through him, the Diocesan clergy. What renders the conduct of the House of Bishops more inexplicable is the fact that no one accepted the responsibility of asserting that the Dean of Norwich would be a consenting party. Consequently, had he been elected by the Synod, we might have been thrown back into the position in which we find ourselves. It might appear extraordinary that the votes of the laity in the Synod did not always harmonise with that of the Diocesan clergy. On two occasions a majority of the latter assented to the nomination of the House of Bishops, but that assent was neutralized by the lay delegates. We do not intend to impute to the clergy subservience or servility towards the Bench of Bishops; they have acted throughout with independence and dignity; but it is indisputable that personal influences which might sway a clergyman could not reach a layman, and it is fortunate for the interests of the church, and its hopes of usefulness, that the lay delegates gave expression by their negatives to a feeling germinating in the public mind. They affirmed as distinctly as men in their narrow sphere of action could do, that the few prizes which could reward meritorious services in the church should not be alienated from those identified with this country. There is no profession from whom heavier sacrifices are exacted than the Diocesan clergy. Their incomes are scanty, their privations untold, their chances of preferment are few, and marked by long intervals. It was as the advocates of a class thus disadvantageously placed, when contrasted with other professional careers, that the lay delegates indirectly affirmed the principle, that the future Bishop of Montreal should be sought and found in the ranks of the clergy of this Diocese. And in that future to which we all look forward there is ample reason for believing that the policy of the lay delegates will be successful. We are now consigned to a delay of six months, during which interval a mutual change of opinions cannot fail to be fruitful of good results. There is some inconvenience in the suspension of the office, and thus leaving the See of Montreal vacant, but a like a misfortune befell New York and endured for five years, without causing any disaster, while we can console ourselves with the reflection that within six months the Synod can re-assemble under a reformed constitution and all interests can then be reconciled.

